THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,822,

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PLATE WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PARANA.

Our Special Correspondence from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian Admiral at Corrientes with a Powerful Fleet.

He Hesitates to Cross the Parana and Invade Paraguay.

SPIRITED ENDURANCE AND DARING.

NAVAL RAIDS OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

Their Canoe Flect--- Its Armament and Plan of Advance.

Inactivity and Conferences of the Brazilians.

GENERAL LOPEZ'S MODE OF ACTION

The Fortifications of Humaita and Its Approaches.

Infernal Machines and Batteries of the Paraguayans.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN BRAZIL.

By way of England we received yesterday our special prespondence from Rio Janeiro and Buenes Ayres, th newspaper-files containing the following highly inortant reports from the scene of the war, with intelligence as to the p and strategy of the allied Brazilia

the actions were received in this-city yesterday, by English justice steamer Arno, from the Evrer Plate, e dates are an follows:—Consenter, 20th Pebruary; nor Ayres, 28th February; Montevideo, March 1.

OF ADMRAL TAMANDARE AT COR In my last I mentioned the great dissatisfaction ex-ressed by the allied land force and the people generally of the Paraguayans, and to carry the war into their territory. Nor was this inactivity in any re-spect semedied by the second in command, who, it seems, had received strict orders to remain quiet before Corrience, while the Paraguayane were crossing the Parama and making successful forays on the ailies, and especially harnesing the Argentines. It was even said that Admiral Barroso, the second in commend, had resigned in disgust; but the report does not appear to be confirmed. Admiral Tamandare's conduct has been can-vassed here with more freedom than charity, and hints er possible motives for his tong delay, apart from his personal bravery, which, if founded in fact, would be

illy arrived at Correntee on the 21st ultim where, it is said, he was received with great demonstra Tree Boxas, leading to the now famous Paso da Patria, where they are to strike their topmasts and prepare everything for action. It is believed that this latter order must have been carried out on the 28th ultimo

st damaging to his character for loyalty and patriot-

In the meantime, that is to my since the fight on the She of Fanuary, the Paraguagans continue to cross over to the Argentime side, to the great summance of the troops of that republic. A correspondent of the Prilates, a newspaper published in Boston Agreen tensions the following suffer approxymal account of one of these mate, which took place on the 18th sit. —At one o'clock sharpshooters advance, in order to support the brave Colonel Godoy, who was skirmlehing with the enemy and

Colonel Godoy, who was skirmishing with the enemy and disputing his ground inch by inch. The Paraguayans, however, advanced as far as Guaho, some 1,500 yards from Paso da Patria.

General Cacores was not long in arriving at the fleid of battle, when, having placed his men conveniently for the atack, he advanced against the centre and thanks of the enamy, with the purpose of dislodging him from the mountain, where he had taken shelter. By this manouver the enemy was attacked in front, and pressed closely at the flanks by our cavalry, which were compelled, in spite of his numerical superiority, to fall back shamelessly, giving way before the onset of our brave men, and leaving us possessors of the field of battle, although always answering our fire until they reached the mountain by the side of the river.

mountain by the side of the river.

A LIKEAT FORT.

We have only to lament the loss of one sergeant killed, and throe soldiers wounded.

The Passguayans again stiempted to cross the river on the 16th, but did not succeed. On that day heavy fring was heard at Lopez's headquarters. A deserter reported that it was a stratagem of Lopez to alarm our army. It was said that General Osorio had ordered a division of mrantry, under the command of Colonel Samperio, to

that it was a stratagem of Lopez to alarm our army. It was said that General Ozorio had ordered a division of infantity, under the command of Colonel Samperio, to the front.

The foregoing is a pretty fair specimen of the inflated one of adjectives in which newspaper writers in this part of the world are such adopts, damastory of their enemies and laudatory of themselves. I shall not afflict the readers of the Handle with any more such stuff, but "an with my tale," in the good old homely jog-trot style of narration likely to be intelligible to all capacities. In dolog so let mercura to admir al Tamandare, and others, merely remarking, by the way, that another iron-clad arrived at Corrientee on the 23d ultimo.

It is supposed that the Admiral, finding the rivers full, and the means of crossing nearly complete, would profit by the preamt season to at once begin the campaign. It was thought the times to some quarters, that active eperations would commence during the first foreight in March, just about the times, but the knowing ones, men in high positions, too, oracinarly shake their heads, for it seems that the Handling are not yet sufficiently enlightened to canade them to convey a hint. Accordingly, these gentlemen, with a blum simplicity, declare plainly that nothing will be done this year, because, as they affire, the real warfare is not so much waged against the Paratunyans as egainst the Brazilian treatury, and they has this opinion on these startling facts.

coveractors, season the Brazilian treatury, and they has this opinion on these startling facts.

coveractors, season the Brazilian treatury, and they have this opinion on these startling facts.

ing about six thousand dollars a day, and that their ence is so great that they can retard or advance milimovements, as may best suit their own purposes, it, the greatest want of the Brazilian, as well as of Argentine, army is a commissariat department, of they are destitute. This defect must tend to dealize an army, by encouraging marauding, and there-estroving distributes. estroying discipline.

energy of the allies, and the Passo de la Patria is being more carefully watched than before, it order to avoid the recurrence of the several surprises of the enemy to which they have been subjected. A good feature of the supposed intended campaign is its secreey. Nobody knows where the contemplated attack will be made by the allies. Certain it is, however, that any attempt on the part of the allies to cross the river will be resisted by Lopes with an many troops as he can spare for this purpose; but it is limest an certain that he will not stand the hazard of that its alone, but be prepared for a subborn opposition at usother point quite out of reach of the facet, where he as accumulated most of his war resources.

On the 19th and 20th uit, great alarm prevailed in Certentes, in consequence of a report that the Paraguayans were about to attempt a landing in the rear of the allied vrny, with the intention of burning the city. All the reseels belonging to the Brazilian facet were prepared or the supposed attack, which, however, turned out to a false report.

is supposed attack, which, however, is supposed attack, which, however, is supposed attack, which, however, is supposed authority:—He selects twenty sergeanies, in a be piaces the most confidence. These choose two orals each, and these latter, in their turn, pick out a bor of soldiers, and as Lopez is well posted in regard se situation of the allies, through the inhabitants of cillege of St. Cosme, his men are landed at some senions locality, and they help themselves to all / desire and can lay their hands on, thereby having at advantages over the allies, who never discover his lations nor are awake to their consequences until to

visitations nor are awake to their consequences until too late.

Senor Rawson, Minister of the Argentine Republic, left Cerrientee on the 16th uit. to hedd a conference with President Mitre, of that republic.

Admiral Tamandare is about to arrive at last where he should have been months ago, and as the public might wish to have an insight to his future movements it would be well to describe the river, the enemy's positions and probable result of the great action about to take place between the two armies.

Tamandare has under his orders fourteen splendid gunboats and three powerful iron-clads. They all have the finest and heaviest ordnance that was ever put in execution in these rivers. All the gunboats have their guns mounted on barbeite carriages, everything of the finest and strongest quality. They can fire all their guns in almost all positions, and their lightest metal is 32 pounds, and their heaviest rified 72 pounds, this last throwing a conical shot with good effect a distance of six miles. All their vessels are crowded with men. Their smallest vessel, the fighrangs, has a complement of 60 saliors and 170 marines, a total of 250 men. Their largest vessel eloop Amazonas) has a complement of 400 men; she carrios six leasy guns and draws fourteen feet of water. The meet of the gunbasts and iron-clade draw but nine teloop Amazonas) has a complement of 450 men; she carries six beavy guas and draws fourteen feet of water. The most of the gunbeats and iron-clade draw but hise feet, so, as far as water is concerned, there should be no fear of their not being able to move up at any given mo-

ment.
The total of the guns of the squadron, not including the Argentine vessels, are seventy-seven heavy guns and about 4,400 men—quite a formidable force:

Name.
Gunz. Men. Name.
Gunz. Men.
Mage.
6 400 Iguntemy.
4 275

Reberribe.
6 400 Ipiranga, light gns 7 250

Amazonas.
8 450 Recife (?).
4 254

Amazonas.
8 450 Recife (?).
4 100

The road to Hammita will be one that will be a "hard road to travel."

It must be remembered that besides the immense army that has to fight through said road, there will follow as immense train of baggage wagons, large troops of borses for the cavairy and artiliery, and large troops of cattle for the army. Should the army suffer a reverse on this road, it would be a terrible thing, life would be lost by thousands and a defeat would end the war in favor of th. enemy.

If the enemy make a determined stand at the Paso de la Patria two-thirds of the war will have ended; but it is not expected they will do so. They will try to mo-

la Patria two-thirds of the war will have ended; but it is not expected they will do so. They will try to molest our passing as long as they can, but upon our concentrating a considerable force on their side they will take up positions in their bastions, which they have at the distance of a mile each, as remarked before. Finsking parties will be sent by our forces through the woods on the left and juncle on the right; but to succeed it will take a long time and a great deal of labor, and the road is so narrow that when the army will be near Homaita, why, such things as provisions will just be crossing over at the Paso.

The road to Humanta will be laborious as well as bloody, but when the army will have arrived at said batteries the war will have ended.

As soon as the army enters the Paraguayan territory at

squadron; the army takes a northeasterly direction, and the squadron northwest.

At the mouth of the Paragaay river, called the Tres Bocas, there is a sandbar, and when the river is in a high state there will be found about twelve feet of water. The river here is very narrow; it is not more than four hundred yards wide. On the Paraguay side it is high, and there are thickly-set woods. On the Chaco side, for a creat distance, it is a running sandbank, about four

in the second of the river to fined as certain declaraces with these berrite machines. Resource are being taken in the squadron to fish up these respectable gentlemen.

Riffernen along the woods, on each side of the river, would cause the loss of a great many men to the ganbonia, as not a single man could live on their decks, and as to Bring shout where you might see a slight paif of snoke, why, is would only furnish the enemy with more vicilina, for as you manned your guns the enemy would pick them off without being themselves seen. In fact, it would be an unequal match, for where the enemy would lose one man we chould lose a dozen.

This kind of dinagreeable warfare, besides batteries now and then, and torpedoea, the squadron will have to undergo for a distance of twenty-one miles, as far as Humarta. The only way in which the squadron can avoid this kind of warfare will be by moving at night; but still it is a nasty business to fish for torpedoes and ight flying batteries at night.

The class of infernal machines or "torpedoes" used by the enemy will, of course, be of the commonest and most known class. These are moored in the middle of the river at a depth of eight or nine feet from the surface of the water. They have a match, a chemical composition of mercury, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which, upon the keel of a vessel touching it, will cause the explosion. It is also supposed that the largest body of powder concentrated in each one will not be over five thousand pounds, quite a sufficient smount to blow up any of the iron-clads of the allied squadron.

Under the guns of Humaita there are two schooners anchored across the swer, and over these they have laid three chains, which will have to be cut under a galling fire of over a hundred guns before the squadron can move up another step.

Both the arrhy and many have a hard and bloody road to travel before getting to Humaita, and it is difficult to say what measures will be taken by the Commander-in-Chief or the Admiral. But what is mostly believed is that they w

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THEN WAS A parade of a battalion of this corps this morning in the Rus Dorèita, opposite the Exchange Hotel. The men really looked smart in their uniform; white trowsers, blue coats, with git buttons; caps, similar to those of the United States volunteers, braided with red, and white belts, like the United States marines. The battalion was attended by an excellent band of nusic, and they performed such evolutions as a not very

Rio Januno, March 10, 1866.

Since the date of my last letter a change has tall lace in the Cabinet of Dom Pedro the Second by value, Minister of Finance. The resignation has been accepted by the Emperor. He is replaced by Senor Jos da Silva Carrao, Precident of the province of San Paulo. Senor Cavrallo's resignation is attributed to a disagreement between him and the other members of the Cabinet. The change has caused no somation. It is admitted that the retiring Minister was an able and upright man, but hardly the man for such an important position at the precept critics.

Our Buenes Ayres Despatches

THE PARAGUAYAN NAVAL RAID AT PASO DE LA PATRIA On Fobruary 10 the Paraguayans again crossed the river at Paso de la Patria, with forty-five canoes, each with tweaty-five men and six carsmen, all under protection of one steamer. They formed on the beach in good order and attacked the cavalry of General Hornos, which fled before them. A reinforcement came up and drove them back to their boats. The loss was triling, but the audacity was perfect. The skirmish lasted six hours and five thousand men were engaged.

portion of the steamers draw nine feet of water.
Another iron-clad is daily expected. Of this fleet five steamers carry six guns each and four hundred men, ten carry four guns each, of which three have three hundred men, two have two hundred and seventy-five, two have two hundred and four have one hundred men each.

The mouth of the Paraguay river where it joins the Parana has three channels, called Las Free Bocas—the three mouths. From this point to Humalia it is twenty-one miles, and this is the only way of approach for the fleet. At various places there are batteries on the shore, and at Curupaitt, about half way, the water is shallow, and here toppedoes are placed and thirty guns are on the banks. Baron Tamandare, the Admiral, has taken up with him divine ball and bank for the saken up

The Latest News.

isst date from the camp. On the 17th February three steamers appeared, crowded with troops, who landed about one league north of Paso de la Patria, where the found the abandoned tents and huts of the Paraguayan under general Flores. The latter had gone to defend the

A private letter of date February 21 says that the Paraguayans, on that day, went in force of three thousand unfantry and two hundred artillery to Ytati, seven leagues from El Paso de la Patria, and fired shells and red not halls into the village, which was deserted. We cannot cay whether this was before or after General Flores had moved to that point.

On February 22.

way Tabernacle Church. This church, which, since 1859, is located on the cor-This church, which, since 1850, is located on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, last night was attended by a full congregation, the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Tabernacle. After a voluntary on the organ and the introductory services, the reading of the Scriptures, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, the Te Deum, &c., a historical statement, embracing a brief history of the church and congregation of the Tabernacle was made by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the pastor, who, on this occasion, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of his connection with the church, from which he during a brief period will be separated, as it is his intention to travel in Europe. The church had its origin in the Congregational movement some thirty years ago, resulting from a revival of religious impulses, personal activity of the members of the church and from a desire to reach the masses of the people. The church was first firmly established at No. 390 Broadway, and was since known as the Broadway Tabernacle. During the past twenty years, as nearly as could be estimated, this church contributed some two hundred thousand dollars for the support of religion. By far the larger part of this was given since the congregation moved to its present location—nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. When the congregation entered the new church building it was largely indebted, but the congregation soon increased largely in numbers, and in one day about forty thousand dollars were raised. The church property, which was acquired at an expunse of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is at present entirely free from debt, and worth three hundred thousand dollars. During the past year the congregation contributed nineteen thousand dollars for Chratian benevolence. The character of the congregation since its removal to its present location has been changed. It is no longer a miscellaneous congregation; it now is essentially a congregation of a gesident and stationary composition. Thus the

The Payment of Taxes by the Columbian

The Payment of Taxes by the Columbian
Insurance Company.
SUFARME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Barnard, P. J., Ingraham and Sutherland.
Arm. 16.—In re the Columbian Insurance Company—An order was issued from the court below directing the receivers of this company to pay the Collector of city taxes \$102,201 62, the amount of city legitimate taxes, in preference to the claim of any other creditors. This order was nos-allowed by the General Term, a stay of proceedings, however, being granted would the case is beard by the Court of Appeals.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York with One Day Later News.

The German Question Unchanged.

NAPOLEON'S POLICY ANXIOUSLY CANVASSED.

March of the French Troops from Mexico.

ADVANCE IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Inman steamship City of New York, from Liv erpool on the 4th via Queenstown on errived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is one day later.

The Austro-Prussian situation remains (April 5) withou The future policy of Napoleon Iowards Prussia and Sustria was anxiously debated in Paris and the other

ted at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling had been held in various places, and meetings were of faily occurrence.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in

three detachments—the first in November next, the second in March and the third in November, 1867.

rovernment is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

The Easter coremonies had passed off satisfactorily Rome, and the Pope gave the customary benediction. The crowd was enormous

The crowd was enormous.

Harr Egerstoff, of Hanover, an extensive engine manufacturer in Germany, has withdrawn his proposal to each mens of his engines to the Paris Exhibition, on the ad that the Emperor has appointed a child to be dent of the exhibition, and that the exhibitors had ily should willingly submit to.

Algeria between the French troops, under Colonel de Colonel, and the native tribes, under Si-Hamed. The natives were vigorously repulsed with considerable loss. The French had nineteen men killed.

The Viggina left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of New York.

Pans, April 3, 1866. stability of a War—"Withdrawa?" from Maxico-ange in the Emperor's Policy—A Lively Politica ruggle—Interesting to Exhibitors at the Grand Exhibi n—A Hall to be Given to Thirty Thousand Prople—

German Powers is a very delicate one." It does not, however, believe that "either the Cabinet of Berlin or Vienna desires to assume the offensive," and seems to think, indeed—as I suggested in one of my recent letboys, each with a chip on his shoulder, each daring the other to knock it off, and each afraid of the conse-quences of so doing. Then the semi-official journal winds up its plaittudes by declaring that the attitude of

who obtain them will thus have the advantage of having their goods ticketed for four months as prize articles. It is intended on the night of the distribution of the prizes to give a grand bail at the Palais d'Industrie, in the Champs Elyaces, for which thirty thousand invitations will be issued. This will be, without exception, the most brilliant show that the world has ever seen. The immense building will be illuminated d gierne, decorated with the flags of all nations, representatives of which will appear in their national costumes.

There are many articles of manufacture in commerce here in which your manufacturers exced, and which, with a proper show here at the grand Exhibition can be extensively introduced into Europe. Agricultural instruments of all descriptions, and wagons, particularly, may be mentioned in this eategory. In the latter article the French have no idea of that combination of lightness with strength which is the peculiar beauty of the American wagon. The same remark applies to harness, which are all heavy and clumsy. Driving out in the Bois de Boulogne, yesterday, with Mr. G. F. Baker, of San Francisco, who is the happy possessor of the three fastest and handsomest American horses and wagons in Paris, I was struck at the surprise which everybody exhibited at the lightness and edgance of the vehicle. On these splendid macadamized avenues the American wagon is exactly the thing; but with the exception of a few owned by American genilemen, they are unade of tongs which do not cause an involuntary expression of contempt for them every time they are employed. Instead of being in two pieces, revealed together as Christian, civilized tongs should be, they are made of one single piece, on the principle of sheep shears. The result is that their capacity for opening is very small, and the "purchase" or leverage so sight that any ordunary sized piece of coal to pretty sure to infinite that granes have to the first. Then the granes they are employed. Instead of being in two pieces, myeted together as

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
LONDON, April 6-P M.

LIVERPOOL MARRETT.

LIVERP

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull.

British West Indies.

ISLANDS. By way of Havana we learn that the public of a viscount, aroused by recent events in Januara, locally demand more troops from the British government, figure,
as a reason, the declaration of English capitalists that
they will withdraw every shilling from these colonies
unless their interests are secured by the presence of
British troops.

In Barbados the delay in the arrival of coal vessels
had created a scarcity of fuel: coal had risen to \$14 and
\$15 per ton. Estates were being kept back in consequence.

quence.
The quantity of sugar exported to the 8th March was 2,579 hhds. 43 bbis.
Public opinion was divided on Jamaica matters; but was more generally in support of Governor Evre.
There was nothing taiked of except the Jamaica.

The specialty of the Hypochondrisc was presented at Mr. George Wood's theatre, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening, with the author, Mr. Charles Barras ency of the weather and the com the trips of the rail cars, was produced to a full house and received with considerable ¿clat. The play is but slight and has very little of plot, the action and interest human existence. He tries all the remedies of all the schools of medicine without receiving any benefit, and human existence. He tries all the remedies of all the schools of medicine without receiving any benefit, and finally passes a night at the bottom of a well to test hydropathy. He "finds nothing in it." The rest of the pathies are discovered to be equally void of the curative principle. After keeping the audience in a continual cachination for three quarters of an hour the hypoch hondries is healed by Mr. Charles (J. G. Saville), who adopts the diaguise of a physician, a croder to vin the patient's daughter. Alice (Mins Seidler), whom he loves by the production of a fictions so from Morbie's stometh, which he imagines has been the seat of all his sufferings. There is the usual side plot of a serving man's however, which he imagines has been the seat of all his sufferings. There is the usual side plot of a serving man's how with a waiting reads—the fermer, Dennis McCorkle (Mr. Gro. C. Davenport), the inter, Bartha Snifkins (Miss Saville)—and of course they get into the marimonial noone toyether in the decomment. Mr. Barras exhibited genise of character, acting of a high order, and represented the various whimsicalities of the curious part he assumed with wonderful truthfulness and a fine appreciation of the councal and the Indicrous. His hits at the medical and legal professions were remarkably well given, and his make-up intentiable. A well known Shakaperian comedian, who was present at the representation, was so exceedingly pleased with his personation that he made himself quite compicuous in long-continued and hearty laughter. In fact, everybody laughed, and it appeared as though they would never case laughing. Mr. Davenport was as good as usual in an Irish role. Mass saville was well received, and is a sprightly little actives. The farce Too Much for Good Nature concluded the programme. In it Mr. Leffingwell made quite a successful Ronner Tarter John MissTarkle.

Brants always forms was donly as last, sight, In

beary langible. In fact, everyholy langible, and it appeared as though they would never coase langing. Mr. Davesport was a good as usual in an Iret rick. Measured as though they would never coase langing. Mr. Davesport was a good as usual in an Iret rick. Measured as though they would never coase langing. Mr. Davesport was as good as usual in an Iret rick. Measured former langing and the services of the services again this evening. Mr. MINETARIS.

Bryant', always funny, was doubly so last aight. In addition to the popular balled, clever consuderms, and withy and telling hits at the times and follies of the day, they introduced hat evening, to a large and appreciative audience, their mammoth dephant, "Hunker Dorce," as high as the colling and light as a feather, and reproduced the langiable burlesque of "thylock, or the leve of Chatham street," with Mr. Rollin Howard as flighteds, one of the favortic rides of the isomethed Jorry Rryant. The Jew, alia: "Old Clo," was well enached, and presented to the soldence a faithful picture of that where they try to sell old clothes for new, gring you to understand that the cools they offer are "worth twice the month," and list they 'food thanks o cash on yet." Dan Hryand as the Bulk, shale "Head Centro of the Tombe," was a basin-a-shifted how the Milk during the whole of the present week.

GORGE CHRISTY'S MINETARIS.

Despite the indement weather and the inconvenience experienced by the numerous patrons of Christy's popular covering, and employed the admires his pregression to refractory employee, make their good, but the greated the responsable to represent week. Comise songs, balled and the month and prepared to represent week. Comise songs, balled and the prepared to represent week. Comise songs is all together on a gree, upon which sheeting and employee make their prepared to represent week. Comise songs, balled and the month of the prepared to the prepared with the foreign of the prepared to the prepar

THE FENIANS.

Further About the Mutiny on the British Gunboat.

The Fenians Encouraging Desertions from the English Army and Navy.

Governor Cony, of Maine, Locking After Mentrality.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FENIAMS

Condition of the Prisoners at Cornwall.

> The Eastport Despatch. Eastron, Me., April 16, 1866.

The following has been circulated on board the Eng-

The gustont at Campobello:—
"Sattons and Manyse:—United States citizens invite
you ashore, where, if you leave behind the property and
habilinents of stavery, you will find liberty, comradet
and countrymen."

A mutiny broke out on board the steamer, and forty

There has been no new excitement to-day. Fenian are arriving, but in small detachments overland.

It is stated that a reward of one thousand declars will be offered for the detection of the parties who carried off the English flag from Indian Island

There is a Fenian mass meeting to night at Calais.

The Portland Despatch.

PORTLAND, April 16-5:30 P. M about one hundred and twenty Fenians. They will be

Their destination is Eastport. They are quiet and creerly in appearance, believed to be armed to the tooth. The 't. John wharf is crowded with Hibernians, and the British Consul, who is on the wharf, is the butt of Irish.

The Press Despatelles.

ACCURTA, Me., April 16, 1866
Adjutant General Bodsdon left this afternoon for lemonstrations that may occur from the alleged Penian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who telegraphs to the State authorities for protection, that a Feman movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

Calar, Ma, April 16, 1866.

All quiet on the St. Croix. No disturbance has yet occurred here or at St. Stephen.

A Penian mass manting is now gar ering at St. Geoin Hall, and will be addressed by R. D. an. Killian, Hajor Singott and others.

Conswall, Canada, April 15, 1966. tion, occasioned by the presence of two gentlemen in United States military uniform. It is generally supposed ere that persons dressed in such ci-thes cannot be

than Fennans, and they very narrowly escaped arress. The good sense of the commanding officer, however, decided that they should not be detained.

The prisoners are still safe in the juli. They are all contalking with their jailer. They are by no means depressed ogh the evidence is stronger against him than the

About one o'clock this morning one of the sentres of guard heard a suspicious sound, similar to that caused by the working of a saw or aug or, proceeding from the pri-soners' cell, and immediately gave the alarm, and there was a great sensation. The Fenians were, however, discovered fast asleep, and an investigation of the walls and

most absurd rumors are greedily swellowed by the general population. Every few hours an incursion is expected from a fresh point of the computs night. All persons found abroad after that hour are sent

The Toronto Despatch The Official Guardie publishes orders for the whole pro-vincial force to parade and drill two days every week; also a proclamation declaring the act respecting the public health to be enforced for six months, and also

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Among the complaints received at the Complaint Bu-

reau yesterday were the following .-On the offensive state of the water closet at 348 Feart atreet, which is not but inadequately cleaneed. The condition of the lime kiln, corner of Eleventh